FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

NO. 34.

POETRY.

MR. PRINTER-The following effusion of po etry I cut from an old paper and send it for publication in the Standard, supposing that young ladies, not a hundred miles off, may be glad of a precedent for, and a specimen of, church Scandal. Yours,

N. R. M.

Pew talk and Church scandal. That tall young fellow's here to-day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach:
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!
I wonder if he'll preach?

Lend me your fan, it is so warm,
We both will sit to prayers:
Mourning becomes the widow AmesHow Mary's bonnet flares.

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil!

1t's full a breadth too wide,

I wonder if Susannah Ayers
Appears to-day as bride!

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got!
O, how that organ roars;
I'm glad we've left the singer's seats—
How hard Miss Johnson snores.

What ugly shawls are those in front! Did you observe Ann Wild? He new straw bonnet's trimmed with black I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones!
His sermons are so long:
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

THE CONVENTION. (Concluded.) APPENDIX,

ADDRESS TO THE TWO HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA. Honorable Gentlemen,

At the present crisis of the political affairs of Lower Canada, we appeal to you as men of the same origin, advocates of the same principles, subjects of the same

We need not apprise you, that, in this Province, a French-Canadian party has, through an almost uninterrupted series of unwise concessions on the part of the Imperial authorities, acquired a degree of power, which is in its nature subversive of the just balance of the Constitution and its exercise oppressive to the British and Irish population and dangerous to the integrity of the Empire; -and we have good reason to dread, that that same party may, thro one unwise concession more, soon acquire such an augmentation of power as to deprive both the Government and the British and Irish population of all constitutional means of resistance.

The recent determination of the Assembly never again to co-operate with the Legislative Council in its present state leaves to his Majesty's Ministers the alternative of a disagreeable appeal to the Imperial Parliament or of a disgraceful surrender of the last bulwark of English interests, of loyal principles, of policy and of equitable maxims of legislation, by assimilating the Legislative Council to the Asa sembly, through an unconstitutional exer-

cise of the Royal Prerogative. It, Gentlemen, we look either to the past history of this colony or to the past course of his Majesty's Ministers, we find as well in our reason as in our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of the latter alternative as being at once more conciliatory and less difficult.

Such is our condition and such are our

Though you may individually sympathise with us as the victims of a foreign party on British soil, yet as the legislative organ of Upper Canada, you may not feel justified in extending your practical regards beyond the sphere of the interests of your own fair and flourishing Province; and we; therefore, earnestly invite your attention to interest your interest, our enemies your en-

The Legislators of a Province, which has so recently achieved the triumphant & republican party, cannot but feel a deep and general interest in any British Colony former & maintaining the integrity of the jesty's Ministers. latter; but in the public concerns of a coa peculiarly important interest.

so permanent as may be wished, so long as political rights, would but temporarily re- Instead of oppressing you, the English mined not to pay any of the King's officers That the claim set up by one branch of

measure, estimate your feeling on this subject from our own exultation at the glorious result of your last general election. If you want not an elective council among

yourselves, lend your aid, on the ground of self-defence, to prevent either its actual or its virtual establishment among us, by briefly and solemnly representing to our common Sovereign the inevitable and almost irremediable evils of extending the forcing them. exorbitant power of a revolutionary party

into resistless despotism.

But on Commercial grounds, you are still more directly and more deeply interested in Lower Canada. Is it for your interest, that a country, which controls your intercourse with England, should be ruled by a party hostile to English interests, English feelings and the English name? Is it for your interest, that a country, which commands your access to the ocean should be ruled by a party, which will neither itself improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence nor permit private enterprise to facilitate the commercial intercourse of the Provinces by means of Railroads? Is it for your interest, that a country, which ought to offer the best market for the productions of your teeming soil, should be ruled by a party, which strains every nerve to deter British and Irish emigrants from occupying its fair and fertile lands? But, Gentlemen, your commercial interest in Lower Canada is not merely general and contingent but special and actual. - While Upper Canada, at an expense of nearly half a million sterling, has constructed the most magnificent Canal on this or, perhaps, on any Continent, as a highway to the ocean, the French-Canadian party, actuated by narrow prejudice and emboldened by unmerited concessions into a belief of its own ounnipotence, has said to your mattock and your spade, 'Thus far shall you come and no farther.' If, Gentlemen, you now indiced against the En submit to its insolent dictates, you will ere long be compelled to extend the range of commercial civilization not with the mattock and the spade but with the bayonet and the sword. If you do not wish your Canal to remain unproductive and useless, demand on the ground of undeniable right, that the Imperial Government with or without the concurrence of Lower Canada, shall open you a way to the com-

merce of the world. In regard to the inter-provincial difficulty, which exists as to the division of the import-duties, we do not presume to interfere; but we would respectfully suggest, that, at a time when it was almost the only difficulty of the kind, it prompted many of the inhabitants of Upper Canada to look to a Legislative Union of the Provinces as the only effectual means of obtaining and securing justice.

By order of the Select General Committee.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec. Montreal, 10th November, 1836.

II

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF GOS-FORD, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

As Representatives of the English population of Lower Canada, we submit to on the present political crisis.

Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to specify, induce us to fear, that his Maexisting embarrassments by assimilating the law. The late Mr. Bourdages used often us leave the country. colony and of the supremacy of the Parent

We would respectfully but firmly represent to your Excellency, that such a course notaries and your lawyers and your doctors fish ends. If they really aimed at the welthe fact, that our cause is your cause, our would deprive the British Government of and your journalists tell you so. These fare of the country and the removal of abusinesses. all constitutional means of affording to the men are interested in deceiving you, for, ses, they would ask nothing but what English inhabitants of the colony that pro-tection, which they have a right to expect both on general grounds and on the spedecisive overthrow of a revolutionary and cial ground of an unqualified declaration in gets about twenty five thousand frances a believe with us, that they want not peace republicant the second seco your Excellency's speech at the opening of the legislative session in October, 1835, as part of the British Empire and be discially of the Commercial classes of Lower for misleading you, given to pay his necess the House of Lords, the Legislative Coun-

We would, also, venture, in reliance on evitably exercises a control over your inlony, which touches your borders and intercourse with the Parent State, you have most undisguised determination of the their sixty-five thousand francs would have suppose the English government were to French-Canadian leaders, to assure your helped to mend your roads and bridges. We need not tell you, that your late Excellency, that the practical assimilation victury over Republicanism in your own farms? abridged save by an Act of the Imperial Province will be neither so complete nor while it would be permanently fatal to our ers that oppress you?

Democracy broods over you from the side barrassments of the government and would ing offices and money to its enemies in the of Lower Canada; and we can, in some delay only for a brief period the necessity hope of making them its friends. Why will be the means of dishonestly withholding of a ministerial appeal to the Imperial Par- did Lord Gosford make Mr. Bedard a judge for ever well earned money from public liament. We find it, may it please your Ex- with twenty-four thousand frances a year cellency, impossible to doubt, that the Merely because he was the writer of the dominant party, after having so far availed ninety-two resolutions of which you may itself of the deprecated concession as to have heard, in which he attacked the Engpass the unwise and unjust bills, which lish government and threatened to make the Legislative Council has repeatedly re- you desert your King and join the Amerijected or amended, would almost immediately renew all its present means of en-

equest, that your Excellency would be isters, the unjust and impolitic tendency of any measure for assimilating the Legisla- and money to any one, who is not acceptative Council to the Assembly, and, if instructions on the subject, to suspend have obtained an answer to any such reps

So anxious are we to avert a concession, which, instead of reconciling, agreeably to your Excellency's expressed desire, the contending parties of Lower Canada, would rors of civil war, that, besides making the out, that your leaders deceived you, the representation to your Excellency, we have editor of the Canadien told them, that they addressed a solemn appeal to his Majesty must learn your opinions not from your in person, as the Father of his People.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman, J. GUTHRIE, Secretary, Of the Select General Committee of Delegates of the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada.

Montreal, 14th Nov. 1836.

III.

TO THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

As we understand, that you are prejudiced against the English government and your English fellow citizens, we beg to terested in the matter as ourselves, we conscience for the sake of a livelihood. earnestly invite your most serious attention to what we are going to say.

lawyers and your doctors and your joures to oppress you. a freeman. Such being the case, you ought live stock?

cans. You need not wonder that other lawyers will try to become judges with twenty-four thousand francs a year. They For these reasons, we would earnestly cannot, it is true, all become judges with twenty-four thousand francs a year; but pleased to represent to his Majesty's Min-they all expect to get something, for Lord Gosford has promised never to give offices ble to you, or, in other words, to your leadyour Excellency has already received any ers, who pretend to tell him what you wish and whom you like; and, at all events, their execution, till your Excellency shall every one of them, whom you elect as a cers and give money for roads and bridges. We are sure that you will do the same have obtained an answer to any such representative, gets two dollars a day during his absence at Quebec and four shil- when you know, that, within the last year, lings a league for travelling expenses. So your leaders have received for themselves you must all see, that it is a very good trade to be a patriot. To prevent Lord Gosford and Sir Charles

almost inevitably involve them in the hor- Grey and Sir George Gipps from finding selves but from your representatives, very foolishly adding, that you had no opinious of your own. Just as it suits their purposes, they represent you as having this opinion or that opinion or no opinion at all.

Inquire for yourselves, whether or not what we have said is true ; and, if you find that it is so, you must, of course, see, that your leaders tell you what is not true and can never believe any thing they say hereafter. Ask Mr. Malhiot, a Legislative Councillor, whether Mr. Morin, when editor of the Minerve, did not confess to him, that he used to tell you three falsehoods for one truth. Ask, also, some of your priests, whether they have not often complained to some of your journalists about lay before you a short statement of the telling so many falsehoods to mislead you truth in simple, homely and familiar lan- and whether the journalists have not anguage; and as you are really as much in- swered, that they were acting against their

Your leaders try to rouse your prejudices as well against your English fellow-citizens You are told by your notaries and your as against your English government. Here, also, we would confidently appeal to your nalists, that the English government wish- own experience. Do you find your English How can you believe fellow-citizens less honest, less liberal, less them? If the English government wished friendly than men of your own race? Is to oppress you, it is strong enough for the it unreasonable in us to ask you to believe purpose: and if it does not oppress you, us to be, as a body, what you find us to you surely ought to believe, that it does be, as individuals? Ask your brethren not wish to do so. Now you very well in the counties of Nicolet, Lotbiniere know, that the English government has and Drummondville, whether they have never oppressed any one of you. You do not been benefitted by the operations of every family, and while your American of lods et ventes; and so do we. You neighbours also pay a great deal of money wish for Register Offices, that you may in taxes to their governments. In almost have good titles and increase the value of every one of the American states, of which your farms; and so do we. You wish for Vermont is one, every farmer pays taxes cheap & honest government; & so dowe. On and that all our plans and recommendations for every horse, every cow, every acre of this last head, your leaders misrepresent us are intended for the common good of Cahis farm and every dollar of his savings. by saying, that we have an interest in see-So far from oppressing you, the English ling the government extravagant & corrupt. government has done every thing that it This can hardly be true now, for your leadcould for your benefit. Some of you may ers pay less money each to the government remember, and most of you must have heard than we do, and, according to Lord Gosfrom your fathers or your grandfathers, ford's promise, are hereafter to receive a that, before Lower Canada belonged to great deal more money from the governyour Lordship's consideration the general the British Empire, the habitans were very ment than we are. They call us bureausentiments of our constituents & ourselves much oppressed by their Seigniors and the crats, ... while, now at least, they them-French King's officers, but that, as soon selves are the real bureaucrats. So you as Lower Canada belonged to the British must perceive, that your leaders deceive Empire, the habitans were released from you as much about us as about the Engjesty's Ministers may attempt to relieve tyranny and enjoyed the protection of the lish government. They wish even to make Legislative Council to the Assembly and to confess this in the House of Assembly men, who wish to drive, a web the province thereby surrendering the only remaining and to say that he fire standing erect as and buy most of your hay, oats, barley and

not to suspect, that the Euglish government In fine, your leaders are employing you wishes to oppress you, merely because your as instruments to promote their own selthemselves. Mr. Papincau, for instance, never be granted, you would, of course year for misleading you; and Mr. Viger, and liberty but a standing pretext for agitawhen he was in London for a long time, tion and misrule. Well, they demand an had more than forty thousand france a year elective council, though they know, that al means of securing the attachment of the Canada would not be sacrificed by his Masary expenses but mostly saved, though the lands of securing the attachment of the Canada would not be sacrificed by his Masary expenses but mostly saved, though the lands of securing the attachment of the Canada would not be sacrificed by his Masary expenses but mostly saved, though the lands of t Mr. Viger is very rich, to increase his own private fortune. If Mr. Papineau and Mr. the British American Land Company, tho Viger, as they could well afford, would they know, as every one of you knows from That the waste and ungranted lands within Suppose the English government were to the Crown in right of Sovoreignty. Is it the English government that oppres- permit it, what security would you have Till they gain these ends, they are deter- Parliamet.

the contagion of seditious and successful lieve, if it relieved at all, the financial emgovernment oppresses itself and us by giv. or any of the judges for their services: &, if to the Assembly, you need never expect to see peace and happiness reign in your native land or to have any more money for roads and bridges.

In Upper Canada, lately, a few selfish men who were in alliance with your leaders, prevailed on the Assembly of that country to refuse to pay the King's officers; -but the King's governor Sir Francis Bond Head, told the honest yeomen the troth, as we now tell it to you, and these honest yeomen would no longer send to the Assembly Mr. Bidwell, who was their Mr. Papineau or Mr. Mackenzie, who was their Mr. Morin. They sent instead of them men who would pay the King's offiand their friends the amount of six hundred and forty eight thousand francs without doing any thing for the good of the country. Let every one of you, who believes what we say, persuade his neighbours of the truth; and, when you can, meet together to tell Mr, Papineau that you are too honest men to keep from the King's officers their lawful wages, too loyal subjects to resist the authority of a paternal sovereign, too good husbands and too affectionate fathers not to wish the country to be peaceable and prosperous. What has Mr. Papineau done for you during twenty-six years of agitation? Has he made you more free or more happy or more rich ?

There are abuses in the government and we are using all our endeavours to rectify them. We have been selected for this purpose and to prevent that bloodshed and anarchy into which your leaders would wish to plunge us. But there must be time for every thing.

Many people think that it is useless to address you because they say, that your minds are made up. They think this because all the valuable labours of L'Ami-Du Peuple have had so little influence on you. But they do not consider that many of you never see that excellent journal and that many of you, who take it, get it irregularly through intrigue. Notwithstanding this, we decided that a fair and candid statement of facts should be laid before you, in order to assure you, that your abetting and assisting your designing leaders will be your inevitable ruin. Spurn the wick-ed proposals of those wily men. Is it not wicked to address you, as they always do, after Divine Service and thus to detach not pay taxes here, while your fellow sub- the American Land Company. We are your minds from impressions of devotion, jects in England and Scotland and Ireland in fact struggling against your leaders as piety and charity and to replace them with pay about ten dollars a year each in taxes much for your benefit as for our own. or, in other words, about fifty dollars for You wish to be relieved from the payment om—and then to call on you, as they somevice and swear fidelity to their cause?

Once more we tell you, that we are struggling as well for you as for ourselves; nadians and English. In wishing, for instance, a union of this province and Upper Canada, we desire not to take away your laws or to interfere with your religion but to prevent your selfish leaders from any longer oppressing yourselves and us, from taking so much money to themselves and from refusing to pay the wages of the King's officers. It is, in fact, chiefly the oppression of your leaders, that has obliged us to think of such a union.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec. Of the Select General Committee of Deler Canada. Montreal, 15th Nov. 1836.

IV.

CROWN LAND COMMITTEE. Present_Messrs. A. STUART, Chairman,

KNOWLTON, BARRON, BRIGHAM, DICKSON, KEA, C. GRANT, KINNEAR, LLOYD.

The Committee to whom was referred

REPORT.

That this right cannot be divested nor

the Legislature of this province, to the dominion of the waste and ungranted lands unsupported by usage.

That the lands belonging to the Empire ought of right to be managed and governed, with reference to Imperial purposes, and open to all classes of his Majesty's subjects for settlement.

That the interest of all classes of his Majesty's subjects without distinction of origin, and more particularly of the labouring and industrious classes, would be advanced by applying the monies arising from the sale of the Crown Lands (which have hitherto been wasted or applied to less important purposes,) in aid of emigration, to lo-listing in this province, by which any memcal improvements, and to the advancement) ber of the Assembly, accepting of office of education within the districts or local divisions of the lands sold.

That by these measures, and by a well ordered administration of the crown lands, a new and strong bond would be added to our union with the Parent State.

That your committee would therefore, recommend that this meeting do convey, or cause to be laid before his Majesty's Government, their humble prayer, that the monies arising from the sale of the waste lands of the Crown, may be applied in aid of emigration and local improvement, and to the advancement of education within the districts, or local divisions of the lands sold. All which, &c.

A. STUART, CHAIRMAN. Montreal, 24th June 1836.

The British Provinces of North Americu.-The fate of these Provinces is at present involved in uncertainty, destructive of the quiet of their inhabitants, and threatening to their prosperity and existence as part of the British Empire.

This state of things is not the result of any unavoidable causes. It has been bro't about by the weakness and unsettled policy of the Home Government for several years past, which has given rein to faction in the Provinces, and let loose the individual ambitions, and morbid desire of change which characterises the present age.

The progress of the six distinct Provinces which compose the British possessions on this continent, has been more rapid during the last sixty years than that of the United States. When the troubles which ended in a separation from England, began in the old colonies, their population amounted to about two millions. It is now fiffteen millions, with the immense addition of territory acquired at the expense of Canada by the treaty of 1783, and by the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. The present British Provinces contained, at that time, about a hundred thousand souls They are now estimated at fourteen hund. red thousand, having increased in a proportion, double that of the United States, without any accession, but rather a diminution of territory, and with probably not a greater proportionate accession by immigration.

If the exports of these Provinces are compared with the exports of the United States, it will probably be found that they bear as great a proportion to the population as the exports of the United States: and the burthens for the public expenditure in the British Provinces, are not in the proportion of one-fourth of those borne by the people of the United States, accord-

ing to the most moderate computations. Yet it is undeniable that all the advantages of the inhabitants of these Provinces are hazarded at the present moment; that they may be shortly involved in disorder and change, the result of which cannot better their condition, but may make it much worse; nay, at this moment, nearly onehalf of the population of the North American Provinces inhabiting Lower Canada. are notoriously without any efficient Government, or secure administration of justice.

The great majority of the population of the provinces is no doubt loyal and sincerely attached to British connexion; but there out permanently against actual suffering, manifest danger, and the evil example of undutiful conduct and disaffection unrestrained, and even encouraged.

That Government has much to answer for, that puts the loyalty of its subjects to such severe tests; that allows the happiness and prosperity of nearly a million and a half of souls to be disturbed and endangered, and casts away another Empire in North America.

avert such results? This at least is a ques- archy, granted by a Portuguese Sovereign, North America.

Quebec Mercury. From the Montreal Gazette.

have fallen at once most actively to work, sembled to deliberate on and carry resoluif we are to judge by the numerous noti- tions.

on the order book.

education, agriculture, the election laws, Articles. registration of deeds, banks, canals, railroads and turnpikes.

prison discipline, and a geological survey of the province-Mr. Norton's for repealing the law of primogeniture.....Mr. M'-Nab's, for an enquiry into the Land Granting Department....Mr. M'Kay's, for a seaport to the Upper Province by a change n the boundary line-and those by other Members, for the establishment of Houses of Industry, Mechanics' Institutes, Pro-

try Office Vaults in each District. We perceive also that Mr. M'Nab wishes to introduce a law similar to that exunder Government, must vacate his seat and that Mr. Norton has proposed to dispose of the Clergy Reserves for the purposes of education.

vincial Seminaries, and Fire Proof Regis-

A vote of £3000 for the survey of Ottawa River to Lake Huron, in conformi ty to the terms of Sir Francis Bond Head's Speech, has been passed in the Assembly, on the motion of Dr. Rolph.

A short debate took place in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on the subject of the Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech from the Throne. M'Nab moved the adoption of the Address (to which we do not give insertion, as it merely re-echoes the opinions expressed in the Speech) and expressed himself highly gratified with the language which his Excellency had employed, and which he was certain would likewise give satisfaction to the country. Mr. Draper seconded the motion. An amendment was then proposed by Mr. Norton, and seconded by Mr. Shaver, on behalf of the Radical party, the effect of which was to cast a doubt upon his Excellency's assertion, that emigration still continued to go on prosperously in the province. A great falling off, it was said, had taken place in the number of emigrants, and this they attributed to the mode adopted by Government of administering the affairs of the province. In reply, the Solicitor General & Mr. Robinson stated, that if any deficiency existed, it could only be accounted for by the state of excitement, in which the country had been kept by the clamours of the late Parliament, and that the present state of tranquillity was mainly attributable to his Excellency's firm stand in upholding the Constitution invio-

On Tuesday, the Members of the House, headed by their Speaker, went up to Government House, with their Address, to which his Excellency returned the follows ing reply...

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

'It is needless that I should express to you the feelings with which I receive your Address.

'The country will appreciate the sentiments it contains, and history will be proud to record them.'

Shortly after returning to the House of Assembly, a Message was received from the Lieutenant Governor, with a copy of the Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq. M. P. for Oxford, complaining to the Imperial Parliament of interference on the part of the Provincial Executive, in the late elections. Mr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that the petition be printed for the information of the country. A keen debate thereupon followed-the speakers being Messrs. Thorburn, Cameron, Morrison, Parke, Shaver, Norton, and M'Intesh, in favor of the motion; Solicitor General, Messrs. M'Nab, Draper, Richardson, Jones, Murney, Robinson, Gowan A division nays, 41 majority against printing the petition, 39.

This is as it should be. It will shew to such Members of the Imperial Parliament as may have allowed themselves to be imposed upon by Dr. Duncombe's specious statements, in what estimation they is no loyalty nor affection which can hold are held in Upper Canada by those best qualified to estimate their value.

> Portugal Protest of the Pcers Madame,....The Peers of the Kingdom of Portugal, undersigned, could not help reading with great surprise and regret the 10th of this month, by which your Majesrealm the Political Constitution published in Sept. 1822.

tion which no Government will ask: for it the august father of your Majesty, accepis no Government which does not know ted by the Orders of the State, solemnly what its duty requires of it towards all its sworn to by them, and by your Majesty subjects ;- justice and protection, accord- and a first and second time defended by the ing to law and according to the Constitu- Portuguese army with feats of the greatest constancy and bravery against military A Government which is reduced to try forces by far superior in numbers, though to please a faction, listen to the bellowings inferior in gallantry, and who had dared to of a mob, or yield to intrigue, particularly fight against it, could not be revoked or if it be in relation to a distant part of its annihilated in a moment of hallucination, dominions, has all but ceased to exist. by a fraction of the said army; when this now proclaimed by it, and according to the public law of every civilized nation, is The Upper Canada Parliament seems to essentially obedient, and can never be as-

ces of bills or motions which the members Madame, by the constitutional charter. appear to vie with each other in placing part of the National Representation belongs to the Peers of the Kingdom; it also be-The Bills already introduced relate to longs to them to watch over the keeping every subject that can be brought under of the constitution; and without the apthe consideration of a Colonial Legislature. probation of their Chamber no alteration They embrace commerce and navigation, can be made in any of the constitutional

These are, indeed, great prerogatives, able to relieve, and anxious to learn

minion of the waste and ungranted lands notice, we may mention Captain Dunlop's supported by them, cannot permit to be within this colony, is unfounded in law & bills, providing for a general system of despised.

It is then on this basis, that they lay the foundation of carrying before the presence of your Majesty, as the Supreme Chief of the nation, this their protest against the illegal decree countersigned by one of will make such use of it, that the Portunot vain names to them.

Beg the honour of kissing your Majesty' hands, the Peers of the Kingdom.

Spain-Attack on St. Sebastian The London Morning Herald of the 10th, contains a letter from Bayonne, giving an account of an attack upon St. Sebastian on the 1st of October, in which it appears that some hard fighting took place, without any decisive result. The following is the

Bayonne, Oct. 4 .- General Giubelalde advanced on the morning of the Ist, at the head of four battalions and about 600 armed peasants, who had to share in the combat from Irun, Fontarabia, Hernam, and other neighboring villages. Two battalions first attacked, and seized upon the point of La Antigua, without meeting with much resistance. General Jauregui, with a strong force, arrived, and, after driving hence the Carlists, fixed himself and his troops at the point. This was merely an episode of the combat which was carrying on through the whole line. Giubealde's other two battalions, sustained by the armed peasants, advanced with intrepidity and attacked the fort of Alza, which was defended by the English, who had established there six pieces of their best artillery, which produced the most terrific effects. The Carlists displayed here all their means, and performed prodigies of valor and intrepidity. If the attack was fierce, the defence was not less so. Two Navarrese battalions arrived during the action from Tol osa, and in spite of their fatigue, immediorder, and not as if they were vanquished. ual.—St. John's Observer. The Scotch battalions pursued them, but unsuccessfully. This day has been most

11th, and does not differ materially from the above.

The Prince of Capua, the four-times is proposed that a handsome pension be given to him, and that he reside at Brunn in the Austrian States. He demanded being called, the votes stood, yeas, 12, that his wife be received at the Court of the succession of his children to the throne. zette of the Ist of October: This was peremptorily rejected. They will recognise Miss Smith as a wife with the left hand; wedded as firm as priest could join them; but not to partake of the honors attendant by right of birth upon the Royal husband. It was thus Louis Philippe maried De Maintenon, and that the present King of Prussia married the Princess de Leignitz.

The poor. - The season is now approaching which brings with it its rounds Decree signed by your Majesty on the of balls and parties, of theatricals and amusements to the rich, and privation, misery, ty acknowledges as the public law of the freezing, and-it may be ... starvation and death to the poor! If (which is the fact) poor females have died from want of nourishment and attendance during the past ble institutions, what may we not fear for

mite from your superfluous hordes will not merited punishment and scorn. be missed, and blessed are they who are

and important duties which their honour, . The short, but simple annals of the poor.

Among the measures most deserving of the sanctity of an oath, and long suffering | Profitable Juggling .- Sometime ago a the land is not yet wholly free from the audience in a village which was principally feeling of humanity must forever revolt-[composed of colliers. After 'astonishing mean the African Slave Trade. Neither the natives' with various tricks-metamor- public sentiment nor the law, has hitherto phosing wine into water, &c. he asked the been able entirely to put an end to this loan of a halfpenny from any of his admir- odious and damnable trade. At the moers. A collier, with a little hesitation, your Ministers; hoping that your Majesty handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said transformed guese, as well as foreign nations, may have into a guinea. - 'An' is that my bawbee?' the means of knowing that the Peers of the Kingdom neither promote nor approve reveals answered the juggler. 'Let's see't,' said trade, by subjects and citizens of Christian olutions, and that honour and an oath are the collier; and turning it round and round states, in whose hearts no sentiment of with an ecstacy of delight thanked the humanity or justice inhabits, & over whom juggler for his kindness, and, putting it neither the fear of God nor the fear of into his pocket said, 'I'se warn't ye'll no man exercises a control. In the sight of turn't into a bawbee again.'...Greenock our law, the African slave-trader is a pi-Advertiser.

> Affair of honour .- On Wedsday morning last, a hostile meeting took place in er part of our history than that which re-Peterboro' between Mr. C-, and Mr. I. -, in consequence of some quarrel, which ed by the government, at an early day, & the two gentlemen were determined to de- at different times since, for the suppression cide it in the way 'men of honor' gener- of this traffic; and I would call on all the ally settle their disputes. In vain did the true sons of New England to co-operate magistrates use their exertions to prevent the meeting guns pistols, etcetera, were carefully put out of sight for three days together, but the parties were an overmatch for their instrusive vigilance ;- fight they would, and fight they did .- After an exchange of shots without effect, Mr. L. observed to his astagonist that... he thought longer. I hear the sound of the hammer, they might as well advance a pace, if that was to be the way,' to which the other gentleman replied, 'he had no objection to limbs. I see the visages of those, who advance two.' This close work, which by stealth and at midnight, labor in this might have been attended with worse con- work of hell, foul, and dark, as may besequences than the burning of powder, was come the artificers of misery and torture. however prevented by the seconds inter- Let that spot be purified, or let it cease fering. A reconciliation was effected, and to be of New England. Let it be purified, the parties left the ground, of course better or let it be set aside from the Christian satisfied with each other than if they had world: let it be put out of the circle of hunever had any misunderstanding.—Cobourg man sympathies and human regards, & let

Notice to Mariners .- A revolving light for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Spear, at the entrance of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, ately joined the combatants, and ably sec- which went into operation on the first of onded the last attack. The Carlists ad- September, 1835, and is to be continued vanced four times against the English artil- from sunset to sunvise. It will be at an lery, which they approached near enough elevation of 275 feet about the level of to touch the cannons with their bayonets. the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at in-The English kept up a continual fire, and tervals of one minute, and will be visible ner bloody with his guilt, within the heart forced them to recede in disorder, and at above twenty miles. The stationary light length to retreat, which they did in good at Fort Amherst is to be continued as us-

Mr. Rathbun's Affairs .- A meeting of bloody, and will rank with the affair of the creditors wes held on the 31st ult. The loss on both sides has been at which a plan was submitted, by a comconsiderable and both parties behaved with mittee previously appointed, proposing an equal valor. Several Carlist chiefs have association of the creditors, and an arrangebeen killed or wounded. The English ment in substance as follows :- The present have lost some officers, among others a assignees of Mr. Rathbun are about obtain-Colonel. It is said that General Evans ing an order from the Chancellor, that all was wounded in the arm. After the end demands against the estate be presented gagement, both parties returned to their within three months from the date of such respective posts. The Christinos' loss is order, or be debarred from the benefits of reckoned at 180 killed and 309 wound- the assignment. The whole amount for ed. The loss of the Carlists is said to be which the estate can be liable, will thus wide spread prospect of suffering, anguish be ascertained, and the present assignees and death? Nor do the skies smile longer, General Evan's official account of the being willing to surrender their embarrasor is the air longer fragrant for him. The stack is published in the Courier of the sing and responsible trust it is proposed sun is cast down from Heaven. The inattack is published in the Courier of the sing and responsible trust it is proposed that other assignees be substituted by the chancellor who shall also act as trustees of the creditors in their associated capacity.

The articles of association were adoptwedded spouse of the Hibernian Beauty, P. Kessam, H. Roop, and A. A. Eustaed, Messrs. O. Allen, S. Champlain, P. from his brother the King of Naples. It tain signatures thereto. The report of of three slave vessels by H. B. M. ship the committee will be published as soon as Vestal in the neighborhood of Grenada,

Fraud upon the Creeks.—We find the board. The following is the account give Naples as a Princess involving, of course, annexed observations in the Pensacola Galen in the St. Vincent Royal Gazette of

The Commissioners appointed by the United States to investigate the frauds committed upon the Creeks by the 'land stealers,' and to enquire into the causes of the late Indian hostilities, have entered upon their duties. No doubt seems now to be entertained that the most nefarious and unprincipled frauds ever put in practice in the world have been employed to cheat the Indians out of their lands. If the daring villainy of certain persons connected with the matter, whose names are known, but who it would not yet be proper to name in the newspapers, could be fully developed, the reading world would be amazed, not so much at the want of principle in these persons, as at their hardihood and open defiance of public opinion. It is much to he feared however, that the commission appointed to look into this matthe indigent during the coming winter, ter will accomplish little or nothing. It which threatens to be a very long and severe will be compelled to prosecute its inquiries in opposition to the influence and pow-At the present enormous prices of rent er of a combination of men who have alfuel, flour, meat, and in fact all kinds of pro- ready shown that there is no crime to which visions, it is an extreme bardship for an they will not resort, for the purpose of covexpert and industrious mechanic to weath- ering over their past wickedness & frauds. er the times, much less those who have no They are strong enough to break the web profitable occupation, and especially poor of the law, whenever it suits their interests just in sight from the frigate's deck, junfemales. The fate of the latter is truly to do so. We fear there is no hope but in hing down from the Eastward; as soon as hard. Men can turn out and collections to do so. said army, according to the constitution hard. Men can turn out and seek employment in all seasons and under all cir. ject, and it is believed that if the investi- cept her—this was effected at half-past cumstances; but the softer sex are bound gations of these commissioners should fail eight o'clock, and the Phoenix Portuguese by custom and circumstance to toil on in to elicit the truth, the President will make Brigantine was taken with 486 Africans on their sedentery receiping over the mid-tick. their sedentary vocations, over the midnight it one of the special subjects of his annual board, the original number was 516, of taper with feetering forcers perchange with feetering forcers perchan taper with festering fingers, perchance over message to congress. It were better that whom 32 died on the passage. The frigate the decaying embers of a scanty fire...and the whole surplus revenue of the governant and her two prizes came to anchor in the all for a beggarly & stinted pittance, scarcely enough to buy bread to prolong their examples to the whole surplus revenue of the government should be expended in the investigation, than that so foul a stain as that which
istence. may now be said to rest upon the whole Phoenix is now in the Carenage, and her We pray, ye affluent, seek out and aid nation, should not be wiped out by holding cargo will be landed as soon as proper act the deserving though miserably poor;—a up the real perpetrators of these frauds to commodations can be procured. Both of

lit my daty on this occasion, to suggest that has been refitted, and will proceed next

ment when God in his mercy, has blessed the Christian world with universal peace, there is reason to fear, that, to the disgrace of the Christian name and character, new rate and a felon; and in the sight of Heav. en, an offender far beyond the ordinary depth of human guilt. There is no brightcords the measures which have been adoptwith the laws of man and the justice of Heaven. If there be within the extent of our knowledge or influence any participation in this traffic, let us pledge ourselves here, upon the rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the Pilgrims should bear the shame I see the smoke of the furnace, where mancivilized man henceforth have no communs ion with it.

I would invoke those who fill the seats of justice, and all who minister at her altar, that they execute the wholesome and necessary severity of the law. I invoke the ministers of our religion, that they proclaim its denunciation of these crimes, and add its solemn sanctions to the authority of human laws. If the pulpit be silent whenever or wherever there may be a sining of his voice, the pulpit is false to its trust. I call on the fair merchant, who has reaped his harvest on the seas, that he assist in scourging from those seas, the worst pirates which ever infested them. The ocean, which seems to wave with a gentle magnificence to waft the burden of an honest commerce, and to roll along its treasures with a conscious pride; that ocean which hardy industry regards, even when the winds have ruffled its surface, as a field of grateful toil; what is it to the victim of this oppression, when he is brought to its shores, and looks forth upon it for the first time from beneath chains, and bleeding with stripes? What is it to him but a human and accursed traffic has cut him off in his manhood, or in his youth, from every engagement belonging to his being, and every blessing which his Creator intended for him."

Mention has been made of the capture within a space of eighty days. The first called the 'Negrinna,' had 287 slave

the capture of the last two:....

'Another-and another still succeeds.' Scarcely had the ink ceased to flow from our pen, when on Thursday morning we descried in the distant offing three sail of vessels; the flag at the mainroyal mast head of the largest, announced her to be his Majesty's ship 'Vestal,' and that her cruise, on which she sailed on the 24th, in pursuit of a suspicious vessel, had resulted in the capture, not of one, but two other slavers, and the discharge of eight guns, in succession, proclaimed the number on board of both to be 800 or thereabouts. From one of the officers, we learn that the vessal did not get sight of the vessels of which she went in pursuit after running 120 miles to the N. W., when returning to the port at day-light on the the S. W., of Point Salines descried a sail 8 or 10 miles to S. W., with which sho came up after an interesting chase of four hours; -the chase proved to be the Span ish Brigantine Empress, with a cargo of 434 Africans; after taking possession, the Vestal stood to the Northward.

At sunset another suspicious vessel was the vessels are of a superior construction, and appear to possess every requisite to Webster on the Slave Trade.—'I deem constitute them fast sailers. The Negriana Sierra Leone, for adjudication.

of our fellow-creatures redeemed from a early consideration. worse than, Egyptian bondage through To Captain Jones, his officers and ship's company, the British public are indebted, the cause of humanity is indebted; but oh! how vast the incalculable debt of gratitude due to them by the at once unfortunate and fortunate beings, who reap the immediate fruits of their vigilance....the enjoyment of perfect freedom. Surely the fervent voice of prayer of these sable sons of Africa, and their most remote posteriwhich have thus been providentially conferred upon them ;...that their minds, in their hearts, their understanding may be so directed, as to enable them to lift up that voice is a wish in which we in common with every other member of the human family, should freely indulge.

There is much cause to regret that the existing treaty with Spain renders the destination of the Empresa unavoidable; the impunity with which that nation has heretofore infringed that treaty, affords but too good grounds to authorise the belief that she will be disposed to pursue a similar line of

conduct for the future. By a stranger coincidence of circumstance, two of the first Guinea-men, captured by the Vestal, during the last year constituted a part of that of the Empresa

FIt is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to Union, Franklin tutions? Nothing. Co. Vermont.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 29, 1936.

The Speech of Sir F. B. Head, on opening the session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, (which we request our readers again to peruse,) is just such a speech as might have been expected from him,-frank, manly and dignified. The topics, on which he touches, are those which would be suggested to a patriotic governor of this province, and which would be ardently taken up by a loyal and patriotic legislature. 'The loyal feeling which pervades the province,' may well afford reason to Sir Francis for congratulation, since he himself so nobly touched the chord which raised it. It is impossible to contemplate a single act or to read a single address of Sir Francis's, without contrasting it with some act or ad-'at the reception he everywhere met with'populace hoot at him.

The subject first introduced for the consideration of the legislature is that of the Clergy Mr. McNAB. Reserves. They have afforded matter for ample & angry discussion in both provinces; although, in the Lower province at least, they have supplied no revenue to the Clergy, to whom they are appropriated by the Constitutional Act. The settlement of the question is much to be desired; and we doubt not that the legislature will proceed

mention that the Toronto Guardian, the Organ of the Methodists, gives :. 'popular opinion' that the Reserves should be applied to the purposes of education' If such be in reality 'public opinion,' (and

of law, of all private property. upon the attention of the legislature. Here success. again, we have occasion to contrast proceedings in the two Canadas....but this contrast

lished for the confiscation, under semblance

we shall give in the words of the Herald ... 'After having alluded to the Clergy Lands and the University of King's College, Sir

Francis Head thus proceeds: The disposal of the School Lands, and equestrian statue of the Duke of Welling-

week in company with the Phoenix to the promotion of general education, are so intimately connected with the future Here have we an instance within our destinies of this Colony, that I feel confipersonal opservation of no fewer than 1157 dent they will suggest themselves to your

'The main difficulty in settling this questhe instrumentality of a single vessel, within the limited space of only eight days! We of the epithet 'general' as applied to the question whether the records of this par-ucular portion of British naval history can cation' to comprise religious instruction? furnish a parallel; certain it is, we know Here the yeas and the nays will join issue; and if the maxim be sound, that truth is great and will prevail, the yeas will carry the day by an overwhelming majority. The great mistake of the nays is, that they consider religion not as THE groundwork but as A branch of education and infer from such false premises, that all other branches of education may be taught without reference to it and by persons utterly indifferent to it. The doctrine of the nays, in ty, will be lifted up to the throne of the fact sets religion at defiance, being incom-Most High, in gratitude for the benefits patible with the command, which even the most pious cannot olways obey, to do all to the glory of God. On this subject, we recently heard an able sermon from the Rev. Mr. Cook of Quebec, professing to shew that every action of a christian ought to be, as to its motive, a religious action. The doctrine of the yeas is not the less true though it may be assailed and scouted even by ministers of the gospel.

To come to our own province, we cannot but feel equally mortified and aggrieved that there are no 'School Lands' in Lower Canada, or any other imperial gift for permanently promoting 'general education. Of partial education we have abundance; of general education we are not indebted

to the imperial government for a tittle. The state of education in Lower Canada is a disgrace to every cabinet that has -a perseverance in iniquity, not without ruled the empire for the last seventy years precedent in the more elevated ranks of and, when contrasted with its state in Upper Canada, is proved to be so. What has Lower Canada to compare with the projected University of her sister prov-ince? Nothing. What with her existing College? Nothing. What with her district seminaries? Nothing. What with her School Lands as a mine of similar insti-

Such are the negative curses of a systematic attempt to conciliate a few paltry bandits, equally hostile to the English language and the Protestant religion.

In conclusion, we would point out as a characteristic feature of spoliatory liberalism the curious fact, that, while the Assembly of Upper Canada had more School Lands at its disposal than it knew how to apply to their proper use, it was hypocritically attempting to rob 'a protestant clergy for the promotion of education. The spoilers could not even plead in their defence, the damnable maxim, that the end justifies the means.'

But the contrast between the Earl of Gosford and Sir Francis is not the only one that suggests itself, when looking into the affairs of our sister province. The contrast between the proceedings of the two Assemblies is no less striking. While one has spent its time, for the last five years, profusely squandering the revenues of the country, & endeavoring to overthrow the British Government in Canada, and while, for the last three years, it has actually refused to dress of the infatuated old man at the head pay one shilling for defraying the necessary of the government of Lower Canada. Con- expenses of the servants of the Crown, the trast, for instance, the loyalty of a province other has kept in the steady line of its due as the holy source of congratulation possess- ty, with the exception of its conduct for ed by the one, & the source of the ridiculous- the last two years, and especially with the ly bombastic congratulations of the other, exception of its conduct during the last session. The wrong judged attempts it which means in plain English, that the then made to follow the anarchical steps of tavern keepers did not insult him, nor the our Assembly, were speedily rejected by the people, and on the 17th the U. C. Assembly granted the Supplies on motion of

From the Gazette we learn that the Courier of Montreal is grumbling with the Delegates, because they did not choose to swallow a pamphlet, of which the Rev. Mr. Esson is the author, concerning a 'strange doctrine.' Now we shall ask one question. Why should the Delegates have to its consideration, with a single regard to religion, or in listening to any 'setter forth frittered away their time, in disputing on the interests of religion and the right of of strange doctrines?' And another. What While we are on the subject, we may by a Presbyterian Minister, and rejected moral weight is due to a pamphlet written by a Presbyterian synod? It is not be able, let it answer these questions with out its usual unintelligible jargon, & tiresome nonsense.

It was clearly the duty of the delegates we can scarcely believe it,) the Guardian to confine themselves to the matters set should immediately exert its influence to forth in the declarations, on which the correct the 'opinion,' by representing that associations professed to be formed. Had in robbing 'a Protestant clergy' of lands they entered on others, they might have vested in them by law, a precedent is estab- remained in session ad Gracas kalendas.

The ROYAL STANDARD, is the title of a newspaper just published in Toronto. It The promotion of general education is advocates conservative doctrines, and proof such vital importance to the prosperity mises to be a powerful aid to the Constiof the country, that Sir Francis presses it tutional cause. We heartily wish it every

Will some of our Subscribers, who may wish to discharge arrearages for the Standard, in WOOD, accommodate us with a few loads immediately.

The city of London intend erecting an

ton, on the Surry side of London Bridge: -the junction of Duke and Wellington ple of all politics will join in this tribute of respect to him.

GALS AHOY!-There is a loud all for unmarried ladies in the Wisconsin territory ... and 'no questions asked' as to An editor there says.... those who emigrate west will not be subject to a long and tedious courtship, as we do such things here by steam,' If our eastern patriarchs, who have lots of such desirable articles on hand, from 'fair to middling,' were but to carry out to the 'far west' en extra dozen or so of their 'women kind,' we do not doubt they would find customers by scores-while the ladies, dear souls! could enjoy the privilege of choosing whom they pleased.—[Buffalo Journal.]

A tobacconist, living near Poland street exhibits a large placard advertising a new snuff, which he styles as follows: 'O'Connell's own snuff. The real Irish blackguard -warranted genuine as imported."

Died,

At Stanbridge Upper Mills, on the 6th of Oct. Mrs. Harriet Worcester; in the 26th year of her age, in the fulness of the Christian's hope. At St. Armand East, on the 22d Nov., Mrs. Morey, wife of Mr. Varnum Morey, and mother of the above, aged 43.

Printers in St. Albans and Burlington are

Notice.

dition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina, and for sale by

W. W. SMITH. UST landed from on board the Schooner Malvina, a heavy stock of General Merchan dize, for sale wholesale & retail, by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836.

Notice.

TEW York & Montreal FURS, for sale

W. W. SMITH.

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Wanted,

And the highest price will be paid for Dung-hill fowls. Turkeys & Geese,

to be well dressed and of good quality, and delivered to us between the I5th day of Dec. next, and the 1st of January, 1837.

RUSSELL & ROBERTS. Missiskoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1936. V2...34tf

Notice.

HE subscriber is paying Cash for

Oats, Pork, Butter and Cheese, and as soon as the Sleighing commences will pay in the course of next Winter. Cash for well dressed

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Hens, and Squirrels, and undressed Partridges. H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, Nov. 29th 1836.

Notice.

HE subscriber will purchase and pay the highest price, in goods or a part cash, for Dung-Hill Fowls. Turkeys, & Geese,

to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered at his Store. in Frelighsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837.

V2 324.

Notice.

HE subscribers have received by the late fall arrivals, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted for the winter & early spring trades, including Flannels, Merinoes, Circasslans, trades, including Flannels, Merindes, Circassians, Shalloons, Bombazettes, Padding, Grey Cottons, Moleskins, White Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Navy Blue, Mourning and Dark Fancy Prints, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair Hosiery, and general assortment of SMALL WARES.

ALSO 20 bales of COTTON YARN, assorted in

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO. Montreal, November 15, 1836.

Take Notice.

VHIS is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR. Churchville 3th Nov 1836,

Just Received,

Iron, SteeI, Wrought, Cut, and Horse Nails; Salt, Cod Fish; Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe;

24, 27, & 30 inch Single STOVES:

Oils, Paints, Soap, Candles; Brown, and Loaf Sugars, Salaratus, Teas, Snuff, Tobacco; 7 1-2 by 8 1-2, 7 by 9 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Sole and Upper Leather, Boots and Shoes; Shovels, Spades, Rope, Batting, Wadding, Cotton Yarn Horse Blankets; Raisins,

Horehound Candy, &c. &c. For sale VERY CHEAP, by MUNSON & CO. Philipsburg, Nov. 22, 1836.

Notice.

HE Subscribers would say to their friends and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods Groceries, Crockery

& Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and exam ine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
CHAFFEE & BURLESON. West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

Notice.

ROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th inst., a red COW, with a star on her forehead, and off horn broken. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EZRA BAKER.

Clarenceville, 18th October, 1836. V2 28—tf

FJUST RECEIVED!!!

Munson & Co.,

N returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Philipsburg, a very nice, well selec-ted, and extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter GOODS

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none

They add further, that they will purchase good

Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Missiskoui Bay; and vill make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time

Philipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

Public Notice

Shereby given that the Havensville Mill is now V2-34tf his duty to the public as well as to himself, in consequence of some unfavorable reports circulated by some evil disposed persons, to assure them that he is able, and pledges himself to do as good work as can be done at any other Mill in the province He would add that his Smut Mill, the only thing that failed to operate to his satisfaction at the commencement, has been remodeled, and is now pronounced by good judges who have exam. ever seen; but as bad news always drives past while good news baits, he would apprise his friends of what shoug is in the eathig of a that not in the steam.

M. HAVEN.

Dunham, Oct. 25th, 1836.

Strayed,

ROM the pasture of the subscriber, in Dunham, two 2 year old HEIFERS, one yellow, with a star on the forehead, the other a dark red, with some white on the legs; any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by the subscriber, & all reasonable charges paid.
ARCHIBALD M. MILTIMORE.

Duuham October 21, 1836.

For Sale.

walnable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Frelighsburg to Philipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; a DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD SHED, BARN, and SHOE-MAKER'S SHOP. The buildings are new, and in excellent repair.

Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Montreal, 1836.

NFORMATION Wanted of HENRY BRENT, Blacksmith, of Hampshire, England, who sailed from Portsmouth in the ship Hercules, and arrived at Gross Isle about a month ago, where he left his son Wm. Brent, a lad about 14 years of age, who is now at the Emigrant Sheds in Montreal. Any information ad. valuable situation for a country

GEORGE FELLERS. St. Amand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2-26tj. ded to.

NEWSTORE

New Goods!!

H. G. Smith S now receiving direct from New York, an entire new stock of

GOO

at the new Store, just firted up, a few doors south of P. H. Campbell's Motel, in ST. ALBANS,

where will be found a good assortment of Fancy & Staple

Dry Goods;

Sheetings, Tick ings, Bating, Wadding, Cotten Yarn, Wicking,

French, English & German Merinoes,

Merino Circass. Common do. (a first rate article,) Goats' Hair Camblets, Common Camblets, Figured and Plain ilks, (of almost all colors,)



Tobacco, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Salaratus, Snuffs, Raisins, Sugar, Coffee, and almost all kinds of dry Goods, of a superior quality. A very large assortment of



Crockery Glass Ware, Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,

Fish & Flour, Paints & Oil, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Collars, Fur Tippets,

and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce, at very reduced prices. Inhabitants of Canada, intending o make purchases in this town, will find it for their interest to call and examine qualities and rices before purchasing elsewhere. 18th October, 1836. V2 28-6w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

Mail Stages

FROM STANSTEAD-PLAIN

ST. JOHNS. Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, Proprie-CLEMENT &

TUCK. FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.) RAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Johnson day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain "RAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Satur

in the evening.

Leaves Staustead Plain, Tuesday and Friday nornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. ssengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning the advantages of this new line are obvious.

REV. H. N. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIE:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whoopned it, to equal if not surpass any other they have ing Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,— where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet

where all orders at wholesale of recall, with activity with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsly and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

NFORMATION wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Jun., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Trag-Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from frag-onay, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Ja-nus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of

Herald Office, Montes, the above individuals.

RICHARD PARSONS. Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.

grant Sheds in Montreal. Any information addressed to J. C. Gundlack, Esq. will be atten-

The following lines were composed in conse quence of the prevailing, prodigal custom of letting a variety of food on the plate, after eating.

A Table Monitor. 'Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing may be lost.'

1 Here then is the pattern which Jesus has set, And his good example we cannot forget; With thanks for his blessings his word we'll obey, But on this occasion we have somewhat to say.

2 We wish to speak plainly and use no deceit; We like to see fragments left wholesome and neat; To customs and fashions we make no pretence, Yet think we can tell what belongs to good sense.

3 What we deem good order, we're willing to state; Eat harty and decent and clean out your plate, Be thankful to heaven for what you receive, And not make a mixture or compound to leave.

4 We find of those bounties which heaven does That some live to eat, and that some eat to live; That some think of nothing but pleasing the taste, And care very little how much they do waste.

5 Tho' heaven has blessed us with plenty of food Bread, butter and honey and all that is good, We loathe to see mixtures where gentle folks dine, Which scarcely look fit for the poultry or swine.

6 We often find left, on the same China dish, Meat, apple-sauce, pickle, brown bread and minc'd fish,

fish, Another is replenished with butter and cheese; With pie, cake and toast, perhaps, added to these

7 Now if any virtue in this can be shown, By peasant, by lawyer or king on his throne, We freely will forfeit whatever we've said, And call it a virtue to waste meat and bread.

8 Let none be offended at what we here say, We candidly ask you, is this the best way? If not, lay such customs and fashions aside, And take this Monitor henceforth for your guide.

MISCELLANY.

THE LAST HERRING.

• Hoot away despair!
Never yield to sorrow
The blackest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow.

It was Sunday night, and the widow of the Pine cottage sat by the blazing faggots with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a year, her own feeble hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporters; she had no friends in all the wide unfriendly world. But that mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had been exhausted. It was now, too, midwinter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through all the surrounding forests, while storms still seemed gathing in the heavens, and the driving wind roared amidst the bending pines, and rock-

ed her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if the forlorn, desolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to rise even tho' she knew that he whose promise to the widow, and to the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before taken her eldest son, who went from his forest home to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had heard no more tidings of him; and in latter times had, by the hand of death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her worldly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; he had not only been able to provide for her little flock; but had never lost one opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with pover. ty while the ability to gain sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want, his affections not wounded his heart not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of hopeless and depending children-far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such a one was the widow of the Pine cottage; but as she bent over the fire and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up as by some sudden and mysterious impulse;

Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled a-But trust him for his grace, Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face.

The smoked herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and loud barking of the dog attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller, in tattered garments, and apparently in indifferent health, entered & begged a lodging & a mouthful of fool; 'for,' said he, It is now twenty four hours since I tasted bread.' The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distress, for her sympathies lingered not around her She hesitated not even now; rest and share all she had, she proffered to the stranger. We shall not be forsake taken man, say I, you are bringing ruin en,' said she, 'or suffer deeper for an act

The traveller drew near the board-but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes toward heaven in astonishment—'and joy, in a becoming manner, the smiles of is this all your store?' said he—' and a fortune, and to meet, with the fortitude of share of this do you offer to one you a philosopher, the buffetting of adversity. know not ?...then never saw I charity betore! but madam, said he, continuing, do the law, wielding his exe with all the zeal you not wrong your poor children by give of a backwoodsman. I enquired the cause

ing part of their last mouthful to a stran- with astonishment. He had been offered the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it. 'I have a boy a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that oth. ers should act towards him. God who sent manna from heaven can provide for us as he did for Israel—and how should for the first time in your life you will be I, this night, offend him, if my son should victorious. Those who make themselves be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even poor as this were I to turn you unreliev- us all, if they too, would subdue their proed away.'

The widow ended, and the stranger, springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms... God has indeed provided just such a home for your wantlering son-and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress....my mother! oh my mother !

It was her long lost son, returned to her bosom from the Indies, abounding in riches. He had chosen that disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one comfortable, and indeed beautiful, in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and in the delightful employment of virtue, and at this day the passer-by is often pointed to the luxuriant willlow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, while he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worth-

GIT YOUR OWN LIVIN'.

'Go home about your business, and git your own livin,' said an industrious and worthy son of Vulcan, to an improvident cousin-in-law, who had been for some time taxing his hospitality at an unreasonable rate; 'take your family and go home, and practice industry and frugality according to your abilities, and you will have no reason to be sponging your livin' out of others in this way. I thump away at the anvil early and late, to provide a competence for my wife and little ones, and I won't submit to see them deprived of it by those who are too lazy to work! I git my own liv-in, & you may do the same. The forcible manner in which the foregoing exhortation was delivered, caused it to be remembered in the neighborhood of our hero, where it is often applied, as a lash to the idle or stimulus to the thrifty.

As I journey through life, and behold the vast multitudes who are striving by every means in their power, with might and main, by hook and by crook, to gain a subsistence from the avails of others, I cannot refrain from exclaiming, what a pity it is that people are so loth to git their own livin.

When I see the unnumbered hosts that throng our legislative assemblies, from year to year, with petition upon petition, for acts of special legislation to assist them, through a pretence of 'public good,' to ride upon the shoulders of the people, I would say to them all, 'Go about your business. git your own livin.'

When I behold lawyers and doctors uniting heart and hand, to perpetuate a monopoly for law and physic....branding as pettifoggers and quacks, all who have the audacity to practise without the seal of their approbation, and calling upon the commu- Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont. nity for exclusive patronage; I think to Nathan Hale, Troy. myself-Gentlemen, stand upon your own Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor. merits. Let the victory of shill establish Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George. your claims; get your own livin'.'

When I reflect upon the swarms of sturdy beggars, who are roving about from house to house, with pitiful stories to excite the sympathies of the compassionate, and to draw from the 'man of feeling,' a portion of his wealth, and from the indigent widow her 'two mites;' I say to myself—Charity should never become the dupe of knaves. For aught I know, they are a set of impostors: at all events, let them 'git their own livin'.

When I am called upon by a friend who, discarding the occupation of his youth, wishes to embark in uncertain speculations upon the strength of 'bank facilities,' and solicits my name to assist him in carrying his schemes into operation, I frankly answer No!-should you be unsuccessful, your misfortune would involve me in ruin also to the fulfillment of your engagements with others. 'I git my own livin', you must do the same.

When I see an amiable and accomplished young lady, upon the point of uniting her destiny for life with a contemptible fop, whose chief dignity consists in his goggles, and a walking stick; or with one who loves his bottle better than his fair one; beware, my dear, thinks I, you had better 'git your own livin'; than throw yourself way in this manner. The one will bring you to poverty and want....the other to misery and disgrace.

When I see a fond father lavishing upon an only son, large sums of money, to be spent in idleness, and dissipation; misupon the object of your fond idolatry; you had better, by far, teach him how to git his own livin. He will then know duly how to appreciate inhearited wealth, to en-

I saw, not long since, a tender limb of

'Ah,' said the poor widow, and the generous sum of five dollars by his brother chips, to prepare a load of wood for the fire of his own office. Not scorning the occupation of his aucestors, he promptly accepted the challenge, and was pleading his own cause; and never before was his pleading half so forcible. Well done, Charley, thought I; 'go ahead,' and merry at your expense, are fools laughing at their own folly. Well would it be for pensity for ease, and by the sweat of their brow, 'git their own livin'. But alas! they are too fond of 'fat grease.'

'Whoa -haw buck!' says the farmer, and onward he jogs through life, the most independent man among us all. His motto is....

'Plough deep while sluggards sleep, 'And you have corn to sell and keep.' Merry as the thrush in the hedge, he whistles away dull care, as he trudges a long the 'down hill of life,' utterly regardless of the frown of the tyrant, the flattery of the sycophant, or the false alarm of the hypocrite. He looks at his flocks & herds, upon his flowing fields of grain bending beneath their golden burdens, and while a glow of virtuous pride flashes across his sunburnt visage, he exclaims-These are mine! the beneficent reward of my toil!' He 'gits his own livin. And so does the tradesman and mechanic. And, if, in imitation of this worthy trio, every member of society would spend six hours each day, at something really useful, we would then be in fact, what we now are in name, a wealthy, peaceable, & hap-

TERMS.

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New & Splendid Goods.

HE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just re-

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Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.
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Missiskoti Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

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business in its various branches at his old stand

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3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note supercribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Au-thor. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

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ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary,

July 30 1836

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